her in her proud position I have also it and, all along her in her proud position I have also it and, all along the shores of the great takes, along the bank, of the great rivers, and even at the foot of the Rocky Monntsins, children of the State of New-York. Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Kansas, are all children of New-York, and more States have been formed under her anspices than there were at the beginning of the Union. Emigrants from Eric County, from Chantanqua, from Cattarangua, from Oswego, and from all the counties of this great State, people the West. It was a son of New-York was first applied steam to locomotion; a citizen of New-York and also its Chief Magistrate, who began and perfected the Eric Canal, and over that canal the stream of emigration has flowed which has founded new States. It has carried, sometimes, in a few weeks, and a State in two or three years.

But I am, perhaps, speaking in too general terms subtless the spirit which animates you at present is used in regard to the coming election. It will gladnyou when I say in relation to the state of the West den you when I say in relation to the state of the West that I have had assurances there which leave no doubt that it will give its vove for Lincoln. I have seen him at his own home, and I have now to say, as I said before I went West that he is a man eminently worthy of the support of every honest voter, and well qualified to discharge the duties of the chief magistracy. Above all, he is reliable; and I repeat at the foot of Lake Erie what I said at the tead of it, that if it had fallen to me to name a man to be elected as next President of the United States. I would have chosen Abraham Lincoln. United States, I would have chosen Abraham Lincoln.

I have promised out West that the State of New-York will give him 60 000 majority in November.

Am I right in this? [A voice, "Double it."] Then you are to multiply that by two, are you? Well, that is no more than you ought to do, and if you keep "wide awake," it is no more than you can do.

Now my friends I am deliberating on this estimate.

Now, my friends I am detiberating on this estimate of yours, and I wish to know what you have to say for Erie County? What majority will Erie County give? [Divers answers were made to this query; 75,000" as med to be the prevalent figure. Mr. Seward's reply to this estimate we could not hear. He resumed:

sumed:)
It is very fortunate that, whatever may be the way with the population on the side walks, the rural districts are safe for freedom. Why, 'gentlemen, you couldn't take any man three months, from Main sheet, out into the free, open country, without converting him from Democracy, and making him so that he would never think of voting for a Democratic candidate, or a two-faced candidate, or a candidate with half a dozen principles. Well, we'll see what we can do with the cities this time. I think we can do better than we did has time. When the cities hear to face the two sees. time. When the cities begin to find out that they are not going to rule the country, they will conclude that it is better that the country should rule them.

It is very strarge that Irishmen and Germans and Swedes, so long as they remain on the sidewalks, should wish to be ruled by men in the interest of the glave power. But you say, it is not so here. I have been West and have seen foreigners there also who do not wish to be ruled by slaveh, lders.

not wish to be ruled by slaveh lders.

But I have already talked more than I had intended, and must stop. [A voice "What about Kansas?"]
You wish to hear about Kansas? I will tell you What is the population of Bathalo? [A voice, "Sl,00."]
Well, whenever the City of Boffato shall come to be inhabited by 100,000 or 103,000—which is just the population of Kansas—as virtuous, as wise, as brave, as fearless as the 103,000 of Kansas, there will be an end of the "irrepressible conflict." Good night.

The observing was relewed at the close of the speech. After its subsidence, Gen. Nye was called out, and

The coesting was renewed at the close of the speech. After its subsidence, Gen. Nye was called out, and spoke at some length in his usual effective and humorous manner, except that his voice was broken by much previous speaking. Mr. Adams, a grandson of John Quincy Adams, and Mr. Spaulding, were also called out for a few remarks. Then followed a scene of cheering for Honest Old Abe of the West, for Gov. Seward, for Gen. Nye, Mr. Spaulding, Mayor Alberger, the cause, and all other good men and things.

-The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times sends the following dispatch:

"Washington, Friday, Oct. 5, 1860.
"Mr. Croswell left here last night for New-York. He has obtained from the President positive assurances that the Administration will use all its influence to procure the withdrawal of the Breckinridge State and Electoral tickets in New-York. I believe the President went so far as to pledge himself that Mr. Brany should decline at the proper time, and that every man in office should be turned out who does not go the Fu-sion ticket. Collector Schell was here, and a party to the arrangement. All contributions from officestolders, and from patriotic individuals, are to be diabured pro rata, according to the number of each on the Elec-toral ticket, by the respective Central Committees. Fostmaster Dix is to proclaim the purpose and wishes of the Administration at the ratification meeting on Monday night."

CITY POLITICS.

-There was a spirited Republican gathering at the sall of the Union Wide-Awakes, No. 659 Broadway, on Friday evening. Stirring speeches were made by F. C. Hopkinson, esq., of Massaclusetts; W. A. Croffut, editor of The Danbury (Conn) Jeffersonian, and E. F. Hall, esq., of this city. "Old Abe's Choir." also enlivered the exercises with their campaign songs.

-The VIIIth Ward Republicans are to have a strong meeting this evening. Col. C. J. Jack of Brooklyn, A. C. Hills, and James Fairman, are to speak. See advertisement.

-The Tammany Congressional Convention for the of Thirty-second street and Fourth avenue, and a journed to Tuesday next, this being the fifth or sixth adjournment. The votes for Herrick and Brasley were each 14 as before, and the number voting for Jackson was 6. -The Ninth Assembly District Mozart Hall Convention have nominated John Caffray.

-The Sixteenth Assembly District Tammany Hall Convention have nominated Crancal Rich.

THIRD DISTRICT UNION CONGRESSIONAL CONVEN-TION .- An adjourned meeting of this Convention was held on Saturday pight at the St. John's Park Hotel, in Hudson street, when a resolution was adopted to reteive the Democratic Conference Committee. Some discussion ensued during which the Fusionists urged the name of John C Mather as a candidate. It was contended that he was the only person able to unite the conservative elements of the district, and that he had pledged hims-li to support the Union ticket.

Several of the delegates made strong objections to the plan proposed by the Conference Committee, and contended that the only way to preserve their identity.

the pian proposed by the Conference Committee, and contended that the only way to preserve their identity as a party, and prevent a collision with either the Tammany or Breckinridge men, was to nomicate an Independent candidate. They had no favors to bestow, nor did they ask any.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following results.

following result:

Signature:

Signature: SHOOND BALLOT.

The pomination of Wm. Wirt Hewett was made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned. Mr. Hewett is a member of the firm of Brown & Mor-ton, lawyers, of Nassau street.

A TAMMANY HALL OUTRAGE.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN BROADWAY. On last Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as Gen. Elijah Ward, Breckinridge and Mozart sandidate for Congress in the VIIth District, was proceeding down Broadway toward the City Hall, he was met opposite the New-York Hospital by Emanuel B. Hart, Buchanan's Surveyor of the Port, who was accompanied by two Democrat'e politicians, Woods and Page. On their meeting. Hart said, "How do you do, General? te which Ward replied, "Very well, thank you Colored; how are you?" Hart then said, "I hear, General, that you are reporting around that I was opposed to your renomination by the Tam many Hal Convention; to which Ward responded that was his impression." Mr. Hart then said, "I now tell you that I was in favor of your nomination. Do you believe it now?" To this Ward answered, "The facts appear against you, and I would like to have

top-coat carelessly thrown over his arm, and in an attitude of entire repose, Mr. Hart suddenly drew off raising a bludgeon in his hand, and, using a blas phemous expression, brought down the end of his heavy sick on the side of Ward's head, staggering that gentleman back toward the railings of the Hospital. Not content with this outrage, Hart ngain raised his bindgeon and rashed forward to repeat the blow; but, as he had his arm raised to strike, he was seized by a citizen named Taylor and a police man, the latter of whom took Surveyor Hart off toward the Station-House, but of course let him go when he found out that his prisoner was one of those prominent politicians who both have, and have often heretofore exercised, a prescriptive right to commit there outrages.

On this, while Ward was standing quietly with his

When will the community be rid of each men, would seem to bladgeon people at pleasure, and against whom all laws would seem inoperative? The heavy bludgeon used by Mr. Hart on this occasion against General Ward was the same "deadly and dangerous weapon" as described in an indictment previously, with which the same Democratic Federal Officer assaulted in like manner Stephen D. Dillaye about two years ago, knocking bim off the sidewalk down a cellar in William street-f om which blow Mr. Dillaye has never recovered to this day. Will the Police Commissioner do their duty in this matter and find out the name of t e defaulting officer, or will they make themselves party to the crime, by allowing a prisoner guilty of folonious assault to escape?

MUSIC.

THE OPERA-THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The "season" which will to-night close at the Academy of Music has been neither brilliant nor succeesful. Commencing, on the 3d of September, with an inordinate blast from the trumpet of the management, it has comprised (or will have comprised, if no change in to-night's performance is made) twenty-four performances. "La Traviata" has been four times sung; the "Sicilian Vespers," three times; "Il Trovatore," "La Sonnambula," "Linda di Chamounix," and "Don Giovanni," twice each; "Lucrezia Borgia," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Robert Le Diable," 'Nabuco," "Martha," "Norma," "Il Barbiere" "Il

Poliuto," and "I Puritani," once each. There have been one postponement, several substitutions "at a moment's notice," changes, and conflicting announcements almost innumerable. The audience bave been small, except only on one occasion, and a

listless air has been their prevailing characteristic. All will admit that the outdoor tendencies of the American populace in the great quadrennial campaign seriously interfere with the pecuniary good fortune of an operatic enterprise. In the case now under consideration however, there are other causes-causes not dependent of the management-which could produce more disastrous failures than this which has crowned the season now to close. The first and most unpardonable of these is the unblushing want of good fai h shown by the management to the public. While we have been taught by experience that the glowing promises of the advertisement preliminary are liable to fade before they are fulfilled, we still hope to see at least some recemblance between the two. When a series of new works is announced, we do not find ourselvs fully gratified, or strongly drawn to the theater by seeing daily upon our walls the names of the threadbare operas, whose every note we know, and whose melodies have even passed away from the hand-organs of the street. It is, nevertheless, possible that we determine to renew the pleasure of years long past by going to hear one of these old friends; we shall not bless the management, nor shall we be in haste to go again, when, arriving at the Academy vestibule, we discover that sudden indisposition has seized some meritorious singer-it never attacks any other-and that our pet aversion is to take the rôle thus left empty, or that an opera the thought of which makes us yawn, is sub-

Another cause which ever leads and always should ead to failure, is found in the monstrous improbabilities, the contemptible shabbiness, of the operatic stage itself. No inconsiderable latitude must always be allowed to the scenic department and wardrobe attached to any dramatic establishment. Much that would be beyond expression ridiculous in real life has merely an attractive brilliancy when exhibited in front of the footlights. We expect and demand picturesque effects, are pleased when we see them. Nevertheless, although we may not be violently critical because an operatic Babylon is not accurately Babylonish in its architecture, or because the Paris of the Irving place stage is not a photographic representation of the most charming city in the world, we do feel that we are not treated like rational creatures when the untrue Babylon and Paris and Scotland and Venice are jumbled together on a stage scantily furnished after the manner of a country railway station in America. We might, perhaps, overlook anachronisms and improbabilities if they were addressed and adorped with real splendor. But even this is not granted. A second-hand effect is thrown over everything upon the stage. The elip-shod philosophy which says-O, anything will do-has its temple at the New-York Academy of Music. Aged scenery, furniture tumbling into cheap decrepitude, properties of the most tawdry and disenchanting character, nightly Eighth District met again on Satur ay night at the corner offend the eye. Everything connected with the meoduction of an opera, is slovenly in the ex treme.

Under such circumstances it is not strange that the subordinates of the company become rulers, that the andiences are disgusted, and that the treasury resounds emptily to the dropping of the occasional dollar. It would be an evidence of a refreshing, but improbable trust in human nature, should we endeavor to move the management to better courses, by setting forth the moral advantages of honest dealing; it would be more shrewd to suggest that, since humbug appears to grow unremunerative, it would be a good thing for them to give the public a season or two of really excellent performances; by this action a fresh stock of popular credulity would accumulate, and then another harvest could be reaped by large promise and small expenditure

The scheme for the nineteenth season of the Philhar not ic Society of New-York is published. It comprises tive concerts, which will take place on the 10th of November, the 22d of December, the 2d of February, the 16th of March, and the 20th of April. Each con cert will be preceded by two afternoon rehearsals, and one which will take place in the morning. The former will commerce at 31 o'clock, and the latter at 10 o'clock. Those for the first concert will occur on the afternoons of October 10 and 24, and on the morning of November 10. The first programme will include Robert Schumann's Symphony, No. 2, in C; Beethoven's Overture, "Leonora," No. 2, in C (first time); and Mendelscohn's Overture in D. "A Calmn Sea and Happy Voyage." The rehearsals and concerts will take place at the Academy of Music. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Theodore Eisfold.

MURDER IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The eastern section of the Eighteenth Ward was thrown into a great state of excitement yesterday afternoon, in consequence of a wife-murder that occurred in the tenement-house No. 199 East Fourteenth street, a man named Daniel Finley stabbing his wife Eather through the breast, and killing her instantly.

The circumstances of the tragical occurrence are a follows, as near as we could ascertain: Finley and his wife resided, it is said, on the First avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and in the morning Mrs. F. went to visit Mrs. Eliza Tracy, who lives on the fourth floor of the tenement-house No. 199 East

Fourteenth street. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Finley made his ap earance, and forthwith commenced quarreling with his wife about his dinner. Some high words ensued, when he again demanded to know if she was not going o get dinner for him. She gave him a slight push toward the door, and told him to go and get his own dinner. At this treatment he became greatly exasperated, and, drawing a knife from his pocket, rushed toward her and plunged the blade in her breast. The poor woman fell to the floor bathed in blood, and expired in

a few minutes thereafter. Mrs. Tracy and others who were in the room creamed "murder," whereupon Finley who though greatly under the influence of linger, rushed into the hall and ran down stairs. Mrs. Mary McGaire who Hved in an adjoining apartment, hearing the darm, and seeing Finley run down stairs, parsued him through Fourteenth street, Avanue A, and into Thirteenth

street, while she overtook and sained him by the

Finley battled with the woman in a furious manner but she succeeded in detaining him until the arrival of a Seventeenth Ward policeman. Mrs. Tracy accompanied the officer and prisoner to the Seventeenth Ward Station-House, and then prefetred a charge of murder against bim. The police of the Eighteenth Ward were soon at the house in Fourteen to street, and look charge of the body of the deceased. M. Tracy w.w taken in custody, but she denied witness; ug the

A little girl named Mary McCormick heard the quarrel and eaw the stab inflicted. Finley and his wife are said to have been very intemperate persons, and the Eighteenth Ward Police report that she only came out of the Tombs on Saturday, where she had been locked up for drunkaupees.

Last evening Dr. Bouten made a post-mortem exsmination of the body of the deceased, and found that the blade of the knife had penetrated the heart to the depth of about an inch. An inquest will be held this morning, at the Eighteenth Ward Station-House.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON STREET-STEAM PLANING MILE

Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the large building known as the "Gausevoort Stram Planing Mill," No. 815 Washington street, owned and occupies by D. H. Slevens & S. B. Gibbe. Owing to the large quantity of combustible material shout the premises the flames spread with alarming rapidity, and before the firemen, who were promptly on the ground, could get at work, the entire building was enveloped in flames.

The firemen worked with a will, but despite their most strenuous exertions the mill was entirely destroyed, together with a large quantity of fluished and unfinished lumber in the yard. The fire was first discovered underneath one of the planing machines in the center of the mill, and there seems to be no doubt entertained but that it was caused by the friction of the machinery. The mill had been closed for the night, and the fire is supposed to have been smoldering for an hour or more before it was seen. The loss on stock, machinery. &c. is estimated at \$15,000, and is partly insured in city Companies.

FIRE IN SIXTY-FIRST STREET—INK MANUFACTORY PARTIALLY DESTROYED—MAN BURNED.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock a fire broke out in the resterday afternoon at 40 clock a fire, broke out intellerge be silding on Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, the ween the First and Second avenues, occupied by John G. Lightbody as an ink manufactory. The fire originated in one of the wings, and was caused, it is esid, by the boiling over of a kettle containing some highly inflammable chemical materials. In less than five minimater of the property of the containing some highly inflammable chemical materials. it hammate decembes materials. In less than two mites thereafter this portion of the manufactory was in a bisze. A colored man named Peter Hasbrouck, who was at work about the premises at the time, was badly burned in attempting to extinguish the burning ma-

A loud explosion followed the ignition of the chem icals, and drew a large number of people to the spot. The firemen were early on the ground, and by their united exertions succeeded in saving the establishment united exertions succeeded in saving the establishment from being entirely dertroyed. The side walls fell with a tremendous crash, and several persons unrivoly escaped being injured. The loss will not fall short of \$5,000, and we understand that Mr. Lightbody is unin-

ASSAULT UPON CAPTAIN HINCKLEY IN NEW-ORLEANS

From The N. O. Crescent, Oct. 1. Great excitement was created in and around the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday, about noon, by an assent which come gentlemen of filibusterish sympathies made upon Captain Hinckley of the British war steamer Gladiator, which brought the remnant of Walker's

upon Captain Hinckley of the British war steamer (Sladiator, which brought the remnant of Walker's army to this city.

Capt. H., in company with Mr. Eastman, acting British Consul (Mr. Mure being absent), had been on a visit to Mayor Monroe in regard to the removal from his ship of the sick and wounded man of the Walker exted tion. [The Mayor agreed to receive them, and they were subsequently transferred to Charity Hospital, at the city's cost; and most of them were in a sad condition indeed.]

After leaving the Mayor's office, the Captain and his friend went and ordered some supplies for the ship, and then went to the St. Charles Hotel to take a cab for the Third District, opposite which the ship was lying at anchor. The Captain, having no smaller change than a British piece, a sovereign, proposed that they should take a drink in order to get change for the cabman. They went into the St. Charles barroom, and while standing at the counter a number of persons collected near. Two or three opened a rather loud conversation, of such a nature that the Captain, being conspicuous by his naval uniform, apprehended an inverse of the leave. Mr. Eastman thought

lected near. Two or three opened a rather loud conversation, of such a nature that the Captain, being conspicuous by his naval uniform, apprehended an insult, and proposed to leave. Mr. Eastman thought there would be no insult, and so they remained, waiting for the drinks and change.

The next moment one man remarked, "Have you seen any of these d—d Britishers?" Said another, "No, but I see one now," with which he stepped up and gave the captsin a blow or a slapin the face. The other man then closed up. Mr. Eastman received a and gave the captain a blow or a siapin the lace. The other man then closed up, Mr. Eastman received a blow on the side of his head, and the captain received several other blows. Mr. Eastman, on being struck, retreated up stairs, and the captain, being alone, unarmed, and attacked by a crowd of strangers, was forced to beat a retreat to the street, and was kicked at as he ran. It was all the affair of a moment, and ended

as seddenly as it began.

The prevalent report was that the wan who first m de the sesanit was Capt. Bacon of Hinds County, Miss., an old comrade of Gen. Walker during the first Nicaraguan war. Who the other assailants were we were unable to accertain, though everybody said they were unable to accertain, though everybody said they were ex-fillibusters. No arrests were made. The captain soon found plenty of friends, including some of the police, and was advised to make complaint and have the assailants arrested. This he declined doing. He appeared to take the matter coolly, though it is hardly possible he could fail to consider himself grossly insulted and outraged.

The affair was much commented upon about town

ir was much commented upon about town. and the general sentiment specared to be that it was a wanton and most sha reful outrage. But there were not wanting those who justified the thing, on the ground that the British had unwarrantably interfered in Honduras and caused the death of Gen. Walker, and in Honduras and caused the death of Gen. Walker, and deserved punishment wherever met; and that Capt. Hinckley had treated the prisoners in an inhuman man-ner during their voyage to this city. The latter belief was said to be the immediate cause of the attack upon

the captain.

Taking some interest in this affair, we made some in quiries, and came at last to the conclusion that the cap-tain was the victim of false rumors. An intelligent young man, a native of New-York, who was one of the prisoners, assured us that on board the Gladiator all the officers from the captain down to the master-atthe efficers from the captain down to the master atsms, had treated them with the greatest possible politetess and kindness, leaving them free all over the
vessel excepting the quarter deck. But, added this
young man, they had been shamefully insulted and
abused by the crew, and half starved by the officer who
dealt out the rations. All they had to eat consisted of
musty crackers full of weevils, and at dinner little beggarly churks of salt meat, not fit for a dog to ent. Many
of the sick could not eat such food; they could get
nothing she, and tence they arrived here nearly
starved. The crew, however, used the same food, but
they were well, and could stand it. Beside all this, the
crew were so insulting that whenever a prisoner happened to c me near or be in the way, he would be
greeted with some such expression as "Get out of the
way, you d—d thieving fillibuster," or "You bloody
robber," and so cn.

Jaded, sick, helpless, utterly prostrated and humil-

way, you d—d thieving fillibuster," or "You bloody robber," and so on.

Jaded, sick, helplese, utterly prostrated and humilisted, praying only for the end of the voyage, the prisoners indured all this in silence, nor ever complained to the officers; so says our informant, who, in the same connection, declares Capt. Hinckley to be as perfect a gentleman as he ever met. The action of the crew would perhaps entitle them to severe punishment if caught on shore; but we have not been able to hear that Capt. Hinckley was a party to this conduct of the crew or even awere of it, or whether he could have entirely prevented it, had he known it, or without continuing the prisoners. It was natural enough to associate the captain with his crew, and this association would as naturally excite much indignation; but it was certainly a shame and a great outrage to assault an under-officer who came here simply in the discharge of a br-officer who came here simply in the discharge of

der officer who came here simply in the discharge of a duty imposed upon him by his superiors, and who, as cording to the prisoners themselves, treated them with all the kindness and politeness in his power.

Capt. Hinckley, after the outrage, respectfully declined the professed protection of the city authorities, and retired to his ship, stating that after what had coursed, he believed his ship was the safest place for him. We much regret that this thing has taken place in our midst; for there are of her things to show that Capt. H is a gallant officer and a homeon and kind hearted man.

The mercantile and kinoping community may remember a circumstance which occurred about a year ago. Her Majesty's at amer Gladiator, Capt. Hinckley, fell in with ne Arverican vessel, the St. Mary dismasted and totally disabled. Capt. H. boarded her in his boat, in a heavy sea, to tender what assistance he could. His aid vots gladly accepted, and he towed the wrecked vessel to the harbor of St. The use, distance so of St. The use, distance the could. His the captain refused any commercial ways to the captain refused any commercial transfer and the captain refused and the captai wrecked vessel to the harbor of St. Income 800 miles. For this the captain refused any compensation, and his gallant conduct was, we understand, recognized in a most marked manner by the New-York Board of Underwriters.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

CONSERVATIVE SUCGESS IN GRANADA.

ATTACK ON PANAMA BY NEGROES.

PROTECTION BY AMERICANS AND ENGLISH

The U.S. Mail steamship Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, commander, from Aspinwall Sept. 30, with m alls and passengers from South Pacific and Central America only, arrived at this port yesterday. The Northern Light arrived at Aspinwall Sept. 19 at 34 p. m. The passengers and mails were conveyed across to Panama the same evening, and embarked on board

the Golden Age.

The Northern Light sailed from Aspinwall Sept. 30 for New-York, without treasure, mails, or pa wengers from California, the steamer leaving San Francisco on the 11th and due at Panama on the 24th not having arrived at the time of sailing. On the 23d and 24th there was a heavy swell in the Bay of Panama, in licative of a gale outside. It was supposed that the missing steamer (the J. L. Stevens) may have encounter id rough weather and broken some part of her machinery . If sc, as she has but a single engine, and there being but little wind generally at this season, she might be some time in reaching Panama.

The agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company commenced fitting up the spare ship Washington on the 27th, in order to have her ready for the mail and passengers per North Star. She has been overhauled and newly coppored.

The North Star, from New-York on the 21st, a rived in Aspinwall at 11 a. m. on the 29th. Her mails and passengers were in Panama when the Northern Light eft, as the Washington was not ready to receive them. They were to cross the Isthmus on the morning of Oct.

1, when the Washington would be ready for sea.

The North Star was prepared and amply provided to bring home the passengers of the regular ship, connecting with her as well as those of the J. L. Stevens, should she arrive, the Northern Light having trans ferred a good proportion of her stores.

On Sunday, the 16th ult., the election of Presiden f New-Granada took place. Both in Aspinwall and Panama the vote was almost unanimous in favor of Gen. Herran. In Panama but two votes were cast goinst him, and those were given for Gen. Arboleda.

There was nothing later from the interior proper of progress of the revolution. From the Cauca there was ate intelligence to the effect that the Conservatives were successful, and that Gen Mosquers was near Popyan, hard pressed. He could not hold out much longer.

On the morning of the 27th a negro mob invested Panama, and plunged the city into the greatest alarm and excitement. The authorities applied to the commanders of the American and British ships of war to protect the city, and forces were landed from the ships. At the latest advices, the negroes had retired to the tushes. The British force had been partly withdrawn. The United States Marines from the St. Mary a still held presession of the Parama Railroad Company's depot. The trains cross and recross the railroad daily, entirely undisturbed.

At the latest moment dispatches were sent over by elegraph from the commander of the United States sloop St Mary's to the Secretary of the Navy, and were given in charge of C. J. Fox, eaq., United States Consul at Aspinwall, who is a passenger on the North-

ern Light. Aspinwall remains quiet as a New-England Sunday

From Our Own Correspondent. PANAMA, Sept. 29, 1860.

The Panama Star and Herald of to-day gives the following account of an attack on the city:

following account of an attack on the city:

"The excitment which has existed since last Sunday was brought to a head on Thursday morning by an encounter between an armed force outside and the troops and military inside the city. Every precaution had been taken on Wednesday by the authorities to opelle any attempt on the part of the outsiders to invade the city, as it was reported that a strong party had been organized in the suburbs, and intended to make an attack during the night. The inhabitants were kept in a state of suspense the entire night guards were posted at all the entrances, and the whole military force was under arms. No outbreak, however, occurred until after 6 o'clock in the morning, when some shots were fired in the Plaza of Santa Ana, apparently to intimidate some persons from the inside who had gone out to see what was going on. At that time there was a force of some three nundred people in or near the Santa Ana square, armed with guns, muskets, riffes, lances, or whatever weapons were available. The Government force, including soldiers, police, and the volunteer militia, amounted, probably, to two hundred. The firing outside was the signal for the Government forces to commence, and the first shots firing outside ment forces to commence, and the first shots from the square were immediately returned from the inside. The firing was kept up briskly for a short the inside. The firing was kept up briskly for a short time by both parties, the troops and militia gradually making their way toward Santa Ana; by the time they get there, however, the rebels had retreated, and no traces could be found of them, they having probably taken to the adjoining woods. Their hasty retreat was doubtless owing to the fact that Capt. Miller, of the British man-of-war Clio, just about that time landed a strong force from his vessel to protect foreign interests, and the women and children, in the event of landed a strong force from his vessel to protect foreign interests, and the women and children, in the event of the city being invaded. This may be considered a very fortuna's occurrence for the people inside, for had this force not been lended the chances are the outsiders would have made a very formidable resistance, if, indeed, they would not eventually have succeeded in effecting an entrance. A force was also landed from the American vessel of-war St. Marys, at the railroad station, to protect the interests of the company there, but no attempt was made to attack the place. During the skirmish, which lasted some three hours, we can only learn of four or five men and one woman outside. only learn of four or five men and one woman outside, and five soldiers inside, being killed, and some fifteen prisoners taken. The ringlessiers are said to be Buen-aventura Correcco and Prudencia Blanco, both of whom

"At the time we write, a great deal of excitement still exists among the native inhabitants, who fear another attack, as the enemy is supposed to be within a mile or so of the city, and a strong force is kept under

mile or so of the city, and a strong lonce is kept that arms by the Government.

"We hear the conduct of the volunteer malitia, composed of the young men of the city, very highly spoken of, as being exceedingly creditable. His Excellency the Governor, the Intenden c, and other leading anthorities of the city, have been very active both day and night in their endesvors to preserve peace and to oppose the enemy; and the foreign population, so far as we can learn, have been exceedingly careful to take no learn in the troubles, although an attempt has been made

we can learn, have been exceedingly careful to take no part in the troubles, although an attempt has been made by son e evil disposed persons to get up a report that the foreigners were siding the outsiders.

"We are still of the opinion that this trouble has been brought shout mainly by the attempt to force recroits into the army to serve the General Government, and that, had this been put a stop to as soon as it was seen that it would lead to a revolution, we should have had no trouble at all.

had no trouble at all.
"It is all well for the State to aid the General Gov. ernment in time of necessity, but when this aid is car-ried to such an extent as to put a stop to the commerce of the State, and risk its internal tranquillity, we think

s ir judicious to continue it. Whatever may have been the original cause, there is no doubt that p reone have been the original cause, there is no doubt that p reone have been found ready to take advantage of it to turn the dissatisfaction into a political quarrel, and to use these people as the instruments by which to upset the existing authorities, but in which they have so far fortunately failed, and we trust their present prompt defeat will be a caution to them in juntage."

On the 18th of August there was a violent eruption of the volcane of Fuego, near old Guatemala: fixmed rose to a great height, dense bodies of smoke fieled the sky, and ashes, dust, and small stones were thrown to a considerable distance. Some damage was done to the crops in the vicinity.

COSTA RICA.

Ex-President Mora, accompanied by his brother the General, General Canas, ant a few other friends, embarked in the Columbus at Libertad, in Salvador, and landed at Punta Arenas on the 17th. He was most or a second columbus at Libertad, in Salvador, and landed at Punta Arenas on the 17th. thursteenly received by the people and troops, find will most probably reach the capital without much, if any, opposition. The Covernment troops were at Esparsa, about twelve miles distant; but even if 'sey descred it, they could scarcely attack him, as the 's arranca is flooded, and the ferry-boats are all on the Punta Areas side. The following is a copy of Yora's proclamation.

Cover Ricass: When in April as: I rade known to you the reserves that perceived me from siding you to throw off the yoke of your opposeer. I could not forecast until I arrived to day, the magnitude of your guildrings. It was never my intention to

abandon you; I only asked you to wait and work for the good of the country, because I shought that is time internal peace would be relocable had without the accessity of my presence in this Ray-obid. Unfortunately I deceived myself. More than a year has peaced since the events of the 14th of August. They have less the refore, sufficient time to have effected something for the good of the country if they had withed or wanted to. But far for mit. Last year has been for Costa Rica nothing more than a pege of terrs and sorrow. The people punished and oppressed the ministers of Christ outraced and maitrest do the protections the ministers of Christ outraced and maitrest do the protection of the country for the filtipatetra. This, too wit tout reckening the general unisery, the dismay and want of a nider ce that prevents you from dedicating yourselves to labor and to reyse.

o nider oe that presents you from dedicating yourselves to labor and to represe.

It is now time to put a stop to this. Your repeated calls, and the critical in Central America of the fillibuster Walker, have dediced over, try ther with Generals Mora and Canas, to ascritice our quiet for the independence and good of Costs Rica.

Soldiers, to arms 't to arms'. That the blood you shed in Nicaragua, Santa Rosa and Rio de San Juan, may not remain without its fruit, unite yourselves to us, and you have nothing to fear for the feture.

It is not vengeance that guides our steps. Clemency is more in conformity with my feelings, and I will forget the errors of those who, being deceived, have served the traitors. But bear in mired that it will be incarmable in those who, from this day, do not rally to the cry of their agonized country; and I shall take care that all the vigor of the law falls on those who aid or ass at in any way the common enemy.

To arms, Costa Ricans! Hasten to come with us, and to break your chains, at the cry of "Viva Costa Rica!"

JUAN R. MORA.

Punta Arenas, Sept. 17, 1860.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Lima arrived in port on the 22d instant, bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 1st and Callao to the 1st Sept. The Lima brought twenty passengers, and \$342,000 in specie, principally for Europe.

In CHILI the Legislature is still in session, but the proceedings are entirely of local interest.

A Commission was about to be sent to the Straits of Magellan to report upon the practicability and advant age of establishing a line of tug steamers to aid sailing reseals in the passage.

age of establishing a line of tug steamers to aid sailing vessels in the passage.

Preparations are being made to celebrate the Chilian Franth of July, which falls on three days of September. The occasion always serves as a vent for a great deal of bottled-up patriotism.

Managars—Business during the fortnight has been steady. No arbitis of American vessels or cargoes are reported. Cur Nalls are quoted scarse. Carolina Rices 4750, and none in first herels. Lemers—Good assortments wested. Firmers, \$1450 to \$15 pt un. Exchange, 13 pt cent premium.

BOLIVIA.

General Belzu had attempted to advance on Puno from Tacua with a few men, who, however, deserted him, and he had to recross the Peruvian frontier. Linares has threatened to hang him if he falls into his hands. It is said that Bolivia has now a force of 4,000 men well armed, and only waits for the Peruvians to invade her soil.

PERU.

invade her soil.

The most reliable add interesting news I can give you from this republic is the following extract from the letter of the Lima correspondent of The Star and Herald of this city dated Sept. 14:

"A sad crime was perpetrated here the other day which proves the existence of a secret club whose object it is to marder the President. When the assassin who shot at General Castilla fled, his horse stumbled at some distance from the place of the stack, and the who shot at General Castilla fied, his horse stumbled at some distance from the place of the attack, and the cover falling from his face at the time, he was seen by a tailer who was passing by. This man declared afterward that he would recognize the assassin if he saw him again. Last week he was attacked in the street at night by four men who told him "we will not kill you, but we shall make you harrateas;" they then rubbed his eyes with vitrol which completely blitded him. The Comercio mentioned the fact, but cid not give the motives; which are, however, well knewn in the whole city. The unhappy man has received a pension from the President. Crime is on the increase in Lima; yesterday a man, the father of 14 children, was shot in his own house by bandia.
"The great question of the day is the coming departure of a new expedition for Ecuador, and the intended

ure of a new expedition for Ecuador, and the intended aunexation of Guayaquil. Gen. Flores is making rapid progress, and is master of nearly the whole country; his army, numbering already 4,000 men, is increasing every day, while Franco's troops are diminishing fearfully by desertion. Under these circumstances the defeat of Franco would be inevitable without Peruvian help, wherefore Franco draw up a petition, and bad it signed by his creatures and soldiers, asking for the same of the archives of Conveguity to Peru. This regation of the province af Gusyaquil to Peru. This document was delivered to Gen. Castilla on the 10th inst., by a special envoy The foreign diplomatic agents were invited to attend a meeting, where the Minister for Foreign Affairs told them that Peru was Minister for Foreign Affairs told them that Peru was bound, in virtue of a treaty concluded last year with the Government of Ecuador, to lend armed assistance to that Government, and he asked them to send orders to the diplomatic sgeots of their respective Government's resident in Guayaquil and to the commanders of their men-of-war, not to interfere in the matter. The answer was, of course, that they had no power to give such orders; and one of the foreign Ministers said besides, that a treaty concluded with a party chief, without any other authority, was not a sufficient cause to invade neighboring countries. Castilla went then himself to the meeting, and gave some exp anations, which did not change the opinion of the Ministers. It was agreed at last that they should send in their views on the subject in writing, as soon as possible. Now, Boots finds himself—using a Yankee expression—in a fix; if he does not assist Franco, the latter is lost, and with him the treaty, the fruit of the last Peruvian expedition, which has cost so much money to the country. On the other hand, if he contemplates the samexacion of Gongyaquil, a war with Chili, Bolivia, and, perhaps, New-Granada (without counting Ecuador faelf) would be the consequence. Besides, the treaty which he makes a pretext for a new expedition is not asnetioned yet by Congress, and even some members of his own Cabinet have declared that they could not take the responsibility upon them to act in this matter without the previous authorization of Congres."

The American claims are not yet settled. Mr. Clay bound, in virtue of a treaty concluded last year with

Congress."
The American claims are not yet settled. Mr. Clay it is said, is in hopes of bringing about an amiacable arrangement. He lately gave a grand ball, at which the President was present. The Callao correspondent of the Panama papers says:

"The American squadron is here, consisting of the

"The American squarron is nere, consisting or and Lancaster, flag ship; Narragatsett, and Wyoming. With reference to the difficulties between the two Governments, I am informed from undoubted authority that General Castilla the other day, in a conversation upon the matter, stated that he should resist the payment of the claims; besides, the President had not the powers to enforce it, and that Congress had refused to confer them open him, and that Congress had refused to confer them open him, and that until the American Congress does confer the necessary powers and send the neces-sary force to enforce the payment, he would not give himself the least trouble about the matter."

ECUADOR.

A Guayaquil correspondent of The Star, under dake

of the 13th instant, writes as follows:

"Since the 9th, Gen. Flores is in Mapssingne, in front of the forces of the Provisional Government, and since that time he has given orders to France to diseccupy this place within twenty-four hours; but the latter has replied that there is no character under which he can recognize Flores, to enser into negotiations with him; so every thing remains thus, awaiting from one moment to another the attack of Gen. Flores on the city, although it is not known what steps he has

the city, although it is not knewn what steps he has taken to do so with the certaint; of success.

The situation of the conviry is most deplorable; several commercial establishments, such as that of Coronel and others remaining closed. Provisions are exceedingly scarce and dear, and even water is wanting, coeing as high as \$2 the barrel when it can be precured. If this state of things continues much longer, the poor people must perish.

"To-day Franco has unblished a decree offering \$200 000 to the soldiers, and \$30 000 to the officers after they conquer the forces in Mapsaingue; but awaiting

they conquer the forces in Mapasingoe; but awaiting this, it is now nine month as that these same troops have received nothing beyond a miserable daily ration, which is frequently not dis ributed until the afternoon. supposed that the Peravian Government will pay \$250 000 alloded to ... Some think that 'Flores will retire, because he will

"Some think that 'Flores will retire, because he will not be able to overcome the obstacles which the city offers against taking it. The mountain is considered as an impregnable t arrier; the steamer Tumbes guards the mouth of the river Daule, and the brig Guise that of Rio Grande; a 1d besides, all the passes of Estaro Sando are well guarded. It is, therefore, difficult to calculate what General Flores will be able to do toward effecting an entrance, and for this reason they think that he will be obliged to fall back on Daule or Bodroza."

Whether Castilla, who aspires to the title of the Louis Napo eon of South America, will be allowed to cut up the continent to enit his ambitious views is a question that time alone can solve.

NEW-GRANADA.

The revolution progresses with varying success; now one party, now the other, claim to have obtained advantrages, and the bulletins published on both sides relative to the same events are so diametrically opposed to each other that a chancery lawyer could not alter the recognition to discrepancies. Our last advance to the recognition to discrepancies. pered to each other that a chancery lawyer could not a terzet to reconcile the discrepancies. Our last advices being all from the Constitutional side, of course reconsidering the theorem of the Aller seven days and six nights fighting, Gen. Vices, commanding the Constitutional forces at Santa Marta routed the forces of the Liberals, 13.0 strong, under Gea. Vega, who escaped with only 400 men. This took place between the 23d and the 30th of August, and the naws were received at Aspinwall a few hours after the last steamer sailed. Since I last wrots we have had no news from the Pacific side, of Mosquera's proceedings, but the steamer Anne, due here in a few days, will probably bring some an heart, intelligence.

The Intendente is still firting out his steamer Colon at Aspinwall, for the purpose of zen ring her to some roint on the Atlantic coest to aid his party. More recruits have been received here, and the militia has been called out. In verything in Panama remains very quiet, and business with the coast is almost entirely

quiet, and business with the coast is almost entirely suspended, the natives being afraid to bring their

produce up here in their tangoes, for fear of being forced into the ranks. The "Onsequence is that our market is badly supplied, and the price of all kinds of provisions has risen. The Chira and surveying party have not yet been able to find a "onveyance on this side to the Gulf of Dulce. Sr. Santh go Guardia was declared duly elected Governoer of the State, on the 15th, for the next term; he had 14,000 volume against his opponent's 5,000. The proceedings of our State Legislature during the last ten days afford noth. To worthy of note.

of note.

Charles J. Fox, eq., for some years past United States Consul at Aspinwall, leaves the Isthmus on the Northern Light for New-York, having respective as Consul with the view of entering into business in Washington. Mr. Fox leaves behind ms. Washington, and takes with him the best wishes.

the community for his future prosperity.

the community for his future prosperity.

FROM GUAYAQUIL AND THE CAUCA.

From The Panama Star, Sept. 23.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Anne, Capt. King, arrived at her anchorage is the Bay at II o'clock a. m. on the 28th inst. with dates from Guayaquil to the 24th inst. Flores still remained with his forces near the city but had not attempted an entrance sithough he was anxiously waited for. The mails had arrived from Pern with advices that Castilla was about to send up 2,000 men to aid Franco.

An agent of General Mosquera was at Guayaquil

An agent of General Mosquera was at Guayaquil regaristing for the purchase of a vessel of war.

The Anne did not touch at Buenaventura on her way nowing to that place hear will now in the control of th up, owing to that place being still in the hands of

The Era had arrived at Tumaco, lafter a very long passage hence, with stores for the Government. She speke the schoorer Bazar Français of Buenaventura. The New-Granadian schooner of war Clio had sailed from Tumaco for Buenaventura with the view of at-

tacking that port.

It is reported that the son of General Mosquera was taken prisoner at Isquinds by the Government forces.

Mosquera himself was reported to be at Popayam
surrounded by the forces of the General Government;

's position is considered precarious.

INFIDELITY FOR 1860. The cause of infidelity does not prosper in this coun-

try in a degree that might prove its foundation in truth. If Christianity has to contend with stubborn innate depravity, infidelity presses against a rocky barrier of indifference. Year after year its advocates throw themselves into the face of society, rehearse their old system of skeptical philosophy, utter sentiments directly hostile to fixed law, resolve that the Bible is a curse instead of a blessing to man, resolve that faith in any other than human grace is a superstition, proclaim their own isolation the result of priestly tyranny, and sound forth the summons to the world to burst the fetters that bind its thought and moral action. Yet society would seem to be hardened to its fate. It is quite deaf to these lond battle-cries. It loves its chains It refuses with quiet simplicity to be frightened out of its faith in the existence of a Being beyond the comprehension of the philosopher, but level with the deeped necessities of the plainest creature. It erects its temples to the worship of this Power, frequents them with more or less regularity and sincerity, reads its Bible and finds good reasons in it for . wing well, solves many of its strangest experiences in the crucible of what something assures it is not n ortal revelation, and travels along wi h a comfortable I ope that it will not be too severely punished for follow, bg a universal buman instinct. Is anot only this dread 'ul callousness which must discourrsge the little army of free-thinkers, but the actual and hearty enjoyment of t heir fate exhibited by the Christians, and their easy an d good-natured toleration toward these whom they overs whelm in point of numbers cannot but add largely to tl te dissatisfaction of their spirit. It is far from our provin ce to attempt to adjust the bala ce of truth between the two great thinking classes the religious believers an d the ungodly skeptics, but it is strictly within the scop e of the reporter to call attentien to their relative attitude.

The sentiment of the Ar nual Convention of the Infdel Association, which met yesterday and will be coutinued to-day at the City A seembly Rooms, Broadway, s darkly tinged with disapt ointment and doubt. There should be, it would seem, some pulpable progress. The room should be better filled than it was last year. Here is a fine, bright Sun lay for scoffing; the sus shines with particular impart fality upon the just and the unjust. If the asgumen to against the religion of revelation and for the religion of humanity were ever valid, they should certainly by this time have had some vital force. If not for n evelty, at least for their singulari y, they should prove increasingly attractive. When the two or three hun fied faithful believers in unbelief get together for their regular yearly demon stration—when those venerable forms that with flewing beards and large and restless eyes, recall the patriarchal periods, make their customary pilgrimage to the shrise which they love all the more because it is so loadly and so desolate-when that conventional type of radi cal meeting is cast, it would be reasonable to suppose that the occasion might be one of congretulation the cheerful accents of thanksgiving might rescand trophies of the hard fight of the last year be displaye with modest complacency, and that the bards-ory for another campaign might be sounded with a new sad joyons significance.

But there was no such scene of confidence yesterday at the City Assembly Rooms. Favorable as the weather was, none of the thousand church-goers who thronged the streets were directed even by cariosity to the Infidel Convention, nor did numerous advertisements divert the thoughtless public from their usual Sablath-day pursuits. And there was none of that earnest hopefulness which is such a prominent feature of the common religious observances of the Lord's Day, among the small company of the irreligious; neither was there that live sympathy which is the signet of success. Reams of resolutions were read. It was resolved at immense length, and with a stern and awful solemnity, that the times are, religiously speak ing, the worst upon which a foolish world has eve fallen; that men are generally in a state of profour unhappiness and despair; that they can't b happy until they throw overboard their fid in God and a hereafter. Long speech were made to these resolutions. The speakers plored the backwardness of things. One made i burning shame that New-York could not keep a for infidelity, and spent so small a sum of money w in aally in the cause. To this was offered, from a ? iew-York lady, the sad confession that New-York afford it, but must have assistance from other que ...ters. This led to mutual recriminations on the score of cerity and coldness. Then a resolution that ! 10body could clearly understand was sharply discussed 1. The word hypocritical, as applied to politicians, also de manded and received careful attention. A fe w words of consolation came by mail from the Germ ian Free Teinkers, and from a German doctor in Blo mington, Illineis, and a collection was taken up at the door a adjournment. But the grand staple of business before he Conven-

tion (sesterday morning, at least,) was b .lasphemy so gross, and assertion so stale, and talk so trivial, that perhaps the only literal report of infidelit | for 1860 that an be made is the following list of office ars:

can be made is the following list of olds:

President—Horace Seaver
Vice-President—Enestine L. Rose, Nev ... York; Otis Claps.
Mass.; R. Wallen, Ps.: Jss. Lawton, R. L.; O. S. Murray,
Ohio; A. Duvol, D. C.; Thoa Deming, N.
Seveturies—J. M. Beckett, Thoa Curtis.

Enested Committee—T. L. Savaga, J.
P. Mondura, Mass.;
L. Rose, Jeseph Treat, Ohio; John V. Indt, N. Y.
France Committee—W. E. Rose, P. J., J. P. Mondam,
Mass.

We may judge unfairly, and w ithout full knowledge of the various operations of the spirit of unbelief in this country, but our senses car not be deceived in the perception that until there i , more unanimity, more discipline, and more money in the Inadel Association, it cannot become an efficier at agent. Each individual conscience must decide wb other the cause it openly advocates deserves success; it is clear enough that it is Lot successful.

-The Breckinridge, Convertion of the Sixth Con gressional District met on Saturday night, when a letter was received from Prol B. Bradlee declining the nemination for Congress, which had been previously tendered him. On mogion, Mr. Bradlee's de was received, and a new ballot ordered, when John Cochrane, the Monart candidate, was commated. Mr. Cochrar e salesequently accepted the nomination